

COMMUNISM IS TREASON!

FIGHT IT WITH . . .

Common Sense**AMERICA'S NEWSPAPER AGAINST COMMUNISM**

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Entered as Second Class Matter
January 27, 1948, at the Post Office at Union, N. J.,
under the Act of March 3, 1879**FIVE CENTS****ZIONISTS MANEUVERING UNITED STATES
INTO THEIR WAR TO HOLD ONTO PALESTINE****Zionists maneuvered United States into World War I to get Palestine,
created the Soviet Union and unleashed communism upon the world**By **BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN**

It will come to Christians in the United States at this very late date, in the year 1960, as their most shocking surprise since news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor rocked the nation on December 7, 1941 to now learn for the first time **THE UNITED STATES WAS MANEUVERED INTO THE WORLD WAR IN 1917 BY THE OCTOBER 1916 "NECESSARILY SECRET 'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT'" BETWEEN THE ZIONISTS AND GREAT BRITAIN UNDER WHICH THE ZIONISTS WERE TO OCCUPY PALESTINE AFTER THE WAR AND IN DUE COURSE MAKE PALESTINE THEIR AUTONOMOUS AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN SO-CALLED "JEWISH STATE" WITH ALL NECESSARY CO-OPERATION AND SUPPORT FROM GREAT BRITAIN AS PAYMENT TO THE ZIONISTS FOR MANEUVERING THE UNITED STATES INTO WORLD WAR I AS GREAT BRITAIN'S ALLY.**

The most eminent authorities on this subject throughout the world today unanimously acknowledge as an undeniable historic fact that **THE OCTOBER 1916 "NECESSARILY SECRET 'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT'" BETWEEN THE ZIONISTS AND GREAT BRITAIN PRODUCED THE SOVIET UNION AND UNLEASHED COMMUNISM UPON THE WORLD** in the due course of implementing the Zionist program for occupying Palestine after the war and thus make Palestine their autonomous and independent sovereign so-called "Jewish State" all according to plan.

"Great Britain, The Jews and Palestine", written by Mr. Samuel Landman of London, the well-known English Zionist, recognized inside and outside Zionist circles throughout the world as the greatest authority on the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'", was published in 1936 by the New Zionist Press of 47 Finchley Road, London, N. W. 8, for Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky's New Zionist Organization in London, the world's most ultra-Zionist organization, as the New Zionist Organization's "New Zionist Publications—No. 1", from which the following quotation is taken from page 4:

"DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS OF 1916 . . . MR. JAMES A. MALCOLM, WHO WAS ALREADY AWARE OF GERMAN PRE-WAR EFFORTS TO SECURE A FOOTHOLD IN PALESTINE THROUGH ZIONIST JEWS . . . SPONTANEOUSLY TOOK THE INITIATIVE, TO CONVINCE FIRST OF ALL SIR MARK SYKES, UNDER SECRETARY TO THE WAR CABINET, AND AFTERWARDS MONSIEUR GEORGES PICOT, OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON . . . THAT THE BEST AND PERHAPS THE ONLY WAY, WHICH PROVED SO TO BE, TO INDUCE THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO COME INTO THE WAR WAS TO SECURE THE CO-OPERATION OF ZIONIST JEWS BY PROMISING THEM PALESTINE, AND THUS ENLIST AND MOBILIZE THE HITHERTO UNSUSPECTEDLY POWERFUL FORCES OF ZIONIST JEWS IN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE IN FAVOUR OF THE ALLIES ON A "QUID PRO QUO" CONTRACT BASIS. THUS, AS WILL BE SEEN, THE ZIONISTS, HAVING CARRIED OUT THEIR PART, AND GREATLY HELPED TO BRING AMERICA IN[TO THE WAR], THE BALFOUR DECLARATION OF 1917 WAS BUT THE PUBLIC CONFIRMATION OF THE NECESSARILY SECRET 'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT' OF 1916 . . . AND NOT MERELY A VOLUNTARY ALTRUISTIC AND ROMANTIC GESTURE ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN AS CERTAIN PEOPLE EITHER THROUGH PARDONABLE IGNORANCE ASSUME OR UNPARDONABLE ILLWILL WOULD REPRESENT OR RATHER MISREPRESENT."

In a series of articles on this subject called "Balfour Declaration: Secret Facts Revealed", which appeared in the important Zionist weekly publication "World Jewry", Samuel Landman

therein described the circumstances under which Zionist leaders in London in October 1916 exacted their so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" from Great Britain's War Cabinet, in Great Britain's "blackest hour" in World War I. The following quotation is from "Balfour Declaration: Secret Facts Revealed", which appeared in the installment of the series in the February 22, 1935 issue of "World Jewry":

" . . . NOT EVERYONE KNOWS WHAT TOOK PLACE DURING THE CRUCIAL SUMMER OF 1916 . . . THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS HAD ENTERED INTO A SECRET PACT, KNOWN AS THE SYKES-PICOT TREATY . . . FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIVIDING PALESTINE, GIVING THE NORTHERN HALF TO FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN TO ENGLAND. IN THIS PACT THERE IS NO SUGGESTION OF ANY JEWISH INTEREST IN PALESTINE. THAT WAS THE SITUATION IN THE LATE SUMMER OF 1916 . . . THE WAR CABINET WAS GREATLY DISTURBED AT THE FAILURE, UP TO THAT TIME, OF ALL EFFORTS TO ENLIST THE PRACTICAL SYMPATHY AND HELP OF THE UNITED STATES. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD SENT A SPECIAL EMISSARY, WITHOUT SUCCESS. ITALY HAD TRIED TO USE THE INFLUENCE OF POWERFUL ITALIAN CITIZENS IN THE U.S.A. BUT TO NO AVAIL . . . HAD THOUGHT OF ENLISTING THE SUBSTANTIAL JEWISH INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO DO SO . . . THE JEWISH HATRED OF TSARIST RUSSIA WAS SO STRONG AS TO MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR AMERICAN JEWS TO BE OTHER THAN PRO-GERMAN . . . MALCOLM INFORMED SYKES THERE WAS A WAY TO MAKE AMERICAN JEWS THOROUGHLY PRO-ALLY . . . MALCOLM CONTINUED, 'YOU CAN WIN THE SYMPATHY OF JEWS, EVERYWHERE, IN ONE WAY ONLY, AND THAT WAY IS BY OFFERING TO TRY AND SECURE PALESTINE FOR THEM' . . . SIR MARK [SYKES], THINKING OF THE SYKES-PICOT TREATY, SAID THAT SUCH A MOVE WAS IMPOSSIBLE. MALCOLM INSISTED THERE WAS NO OTHER WAY, AND URGED A CABINET DISCUSSION . . . MALCOLM POINTED OUT THE INFLUENCE OF JUDGE BRANDEIS OF THE AMERICAN SUPREME COURT, AND HIS STRONG ZIONIST SYMPATHIES. IF SIR MARK SYKES COULD OBTAIN FROM THE WAR CABINET AN ASSURANCE THAT HELP WOULD BE GIVEN TOWARDS SECURING PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS, IT WAS CERTAIN THAT JEWS IN ALL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES, WOULD BECOME PRO-BRITISH, AND PRO-ALLY . . . HE COULD GO TO THE ZIONISTS AND SAY, 'IF YOU HELP THE ALLIES, YOU WILL HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH IN SECURING PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS' . . . IF THE ALLIES WANTED THE HELP OF THE UNITED STATES, PALESTINE MEANT JEWISH SUPPORT, WHICH WAS BECOMING INCREASINGLY NECESSARY . . . A DAY OR TWO LATER, MALCOLM WAS INFORMED THAT THE CABINET HAD AGREED TO HIS SUGGESTIONS, AND AUTHORIZED HIM TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ZIONISTS . . . SAYING THAT THE TIME HAD COME FOR JEWRY TO CEASE TO BE ANTI-RUSSIAN AND PRO-GERMAN, AND TO COME DEFINITELY ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES. IF THIS COULD BE DONE, THERE WAS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE JEWS TO SECURE PALESTINE . . . IN THIS WAY WERE THE ZIONIST LEADERS FIRST BROUGHT INTO CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH WAR CABINET."

President Woodrow Wilson declared war against Germany in 1917, allegedly "to keep the world safe for democracy", but George Sylvester Viereck, in "The Strangest Friendship in History", p. 180, quoted President Wilson as having stated in 1915:

"THIS COUNTRY WILL NEVER GO INTO WAR WHILE I AM PRESIDENT."

In a letter to Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on February 25, 1916, quoted by President Wilson's former secretary Joseph P. Tumulty in "Woodrow Wilson as I Knew Him", page 206, President Wilson is quoted as having stated:

"... I shall do everything in my power to KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR."

George Sylvester Viereck, in his classic history, page 118, quotes President Wilson as having also stated in December 1915:

"I am not justified in forcing my opinion upon the people of the United States AND BRINGING THEM INTO A WAR WHICH THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND."

In "The Strangest Friendship in History", page 106, George Sylvester Viereck reveals President Wilson's secret agreement with England and France which pledged the United States to intervene in World War I ten months before President Wilson campaigned for a second term as President in 1916 with the slogan "He kept us out of war":

"Ten months before the election which returned Wilson to the White House in 1916 'BECAUSE HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR', Colonel House negotiated a secret agreement with England and France on behalf of Wilson which PLEDGED THE UNITED STATES TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIES. On March 9, 1916, Woodrow Wilson formally sanctioned the undertaking. If an inkling of the conversations between Colonel House and the leaders of England and France had reached the American people before the election, IT MIGHT HAVE CAUSED INCALCULABLE REVULSIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION."

The Saturday Evening Post of May 11, 1940 carried an article by Demaree Bess which revealed how President Wilson looked with favor on getting the United States into the war, in the Spring of 1916 while at the same time he was planning to campaign six months later for his second term on the slogan "He kept us out of war":

"THE AMERICAN PUBLIC DID NOT KNOW FOR YEARS how far President Wilson had been willing to commit us in that Spring of 1916. If they had known, they might not have responded so trustfully TO HIS CAMPAIGN SLOGAN: 'HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR.'"

President Wilson's Secretary of State Robert Lansing, in "War Memoirs of Robert Lansing", page 27, explained that the sentiment throughout the nation in 1915 was very much against war against Germany under any foreseeable circumstances:

"... As far as one could judge from the press and from statements of observers in various parts of the country, A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE WERE OPPOSED TO TAKING STEPS WHICH WOULD LEAD TO WAR WITH GERMANY ..."

In his "War Memoirs", Volume 3, page 1665, David Lloyd George reveals that while President Wilson was ostensibly giving the world the impression he was trying to keep the United States out of war, President Wilson was seeking a pretext for the declaration of war against Germany at that very time:

"The President was waiting for Germany to declare herself by some 'overt act' which would serve as a pretext for resolving his perplexities ... THE PRESIDENT ... WAS RELUCTANT TO TAKE ANY ACTION WHICH WOULD LOOK AS IF HE CONTEMPLATED WAR."

The "New York Times" of January 16, 1936, page 1, thus corroborated the view Rabbi Wise expressed in his address in London on December 28, 1918, after the Zionists had transferred their allegiance to Great Britain from Germany in payment to them for the November 2, 1917 so-called "Balfour Declaration":

"Evidence from Foreign Relations Committee file shows Wilson to have stated the United States would have entered the war on the Allied side EVEN IF GERMANY HAD COMMITTED NO UNJUST ACT."

In his "America Goes to War", Professor Charles Callan Tansill reveals that in the "Diary of Robert Lansing" for February 21, 1916, in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, Secretary of State Lansing disclosed that President Wilson desired war with Germany as early as February 21, 1916:

"MONDAY NIGHT MANY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WERE INFORMED THAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRED WAR WITH GERMANY. This followed an interview between the President, Senators Stone and Kern and Representative Flood. On Tuesday the House was seething. Wednesday and Thursday it was the same. OPPOSITION TO WAR DEVELOPED CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH."

In his "War Memoirs of Robert Lansing", page 22, Secretary of State Lansing again calls attention to the strong feeling in the United States in 1915 against any war with Germany:

"The opposition to entering the war on the side of the Allies was strong in 1915 IN SPITE OF THE LUSITANIA AFFAIR."

In his "War Memoirs of Robert Lansing", pages 24-25, Secretary Lansing explains why President Wilson adopted a policy

of delay in the declaration of war against Germany in 1915:

"... The passage of a declaration of war against Germany in the summer of 1915 was certainly impossible ... To have attempted it and to have failed would have been an irreparable disaster to the cause of the Allies ... THE WHOLE COURSE OF HISTORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHANGED IF PRESIDENT WILSON HAD ATTEMPTED AND FAILED TO OBTAIN A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN EMPIRE SOON AFTER THE 'LUSITANIA' AFFAIR. THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE RESULT WAS TOO GREAT TO WARRANT THE ATTEMPT, AND MR. WILSON WISELY ADOPTED A POLICY OF DELAY ..."

President Wilson was Governor of New Jersey in 1911 at the time Rabbi Wise and Mr. deHaas, in their "The Great Betrayal", on page 35, revealed President Wilson was well rehearsed on what the Zionists expected of him after they installed him in the White House in the 1912 Presidential elections:

"... President Wilson ... AS EARLY AS 1911 AND REPEATEDLY THEREAFTER HAD MADE KNOWN HIS PROFOUND INTEREST IN THE ZIONIST CAUSE."

In "Challenging Years—The Autobiography of Stephen Wise", Rabbi Wise reveals the indoctrination he gave President Wilson on Zionism prior to 1912, and how his associate Brandeis viewed President Wilson's attitude towards Zionism:

"I had taken occasion to give President Wilson, EVEN BEFORE HIS INAUGURATION A RATHER FULL OUTLINE OF ZIONISM. FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, BRANDEIS AND I KNEW THAT IN WILSON WE HAD AND WOULD ALWAYS HAVE UNDERSTANDING SYMPATHY WITH THE ZIONIST PROGRAM AND PURPOSE."

Mr. Selig Adler, in "The Palestine Question in the Wilson Era", published in "Jewish Social Studies" of October 1948, Vol. 10, No. 4, pages 303-334, reveals the pressure exerted upon President Wilson on behalf of Zionist plans by Supreme Court Justice Brandeis as early as 1914:

"As early as 1914 Brandeis had approached Wilson on Zionist plans and RECEIVED VERBAL ASSURANCES OF AMERICAN SUPPORT."

In "Louis D. Brandeis", his biography of Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, Mr. deHaas called attention to President Wilson's resolve to aid the Zionist cause:

"... President Wilson whose interest in Palestine ... was profound made it abundantly clear that ... HE WAS DETERMINED TO AID IN THE ZIONIST CAUSE."

In the Jubilee Supplement of "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on May 3, 1935, page iii, the anti-Russian sentiment of English Zionists against Great Britain's ally at the outbreak of the war in 1914 received comment:

"That England entered upon its great struggle in alliance with Russia ... WAS A BITTER PILL FOR ENGLISH JEWS TO SWALLOW."

In the "Jewish Advocate" of Boston, U.S.A. on January 20, 1916, page 8, Jacob deHaas gives an insight into why Zionists in the United States were pro-German:

"IT IS ON ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN JEWS THAT THE MAJORITY OF JEWS IN AMERICA WERE PRO-GERMAN."

Rabbi Stephen Wise explains in Paul Goodman's "The Jewish National Home" of London for 1943, page 41, why "Jewish forces" in the United States withheld their support of the Allies from the outbreak of the war in 1914 until the overthrow of the Tzarist regime in Russia in 1917:

"... JEWISH FORCES WERE EXPLICITLY DIS-AFFECTED BY THE INCLUSION OF TZARIST RUSSIA AMONG THE ALLIES."

"The Jewish World" of London, on August 9, 1916, page 12, discouraged support of the Allies on account of "Jewish oppression" in Russia:

"... Pro-Germans in the United States and other neutral countries ... are able to point out the Jewish oppression ... AS A REASON WHY JEWS SHOULD NOT SUPPORT THE ALLIES ... The Russian policy towards Jews has even been put to the fullest profit by the Germans in their conquest of Poland."

In "Jews In Palestine" published in New York in 1936, Abraham Revusky explains on page 276 the reluctance of "Jewish masses" in neutral countries and in the United States, to support Allied war effort until the Tzarist regime was overthrown in 1917:

"There is no denying that in the first period of the war the Jewish masses in neutral countries, and particularly in the United States, FEARED THAT A VICTORY OF THE ALLIES WOULD STRENGTHEN AND PERPETUATE THE REACTIONARY AND JEW-BAITING RUSSIAN REGIME."

Rabbi Stephen Wise and Jacob deHaas in their "The Great Betrayal", pages 25-26, expressed their reluctance to support Great Britain's war effort because Russia was Great Britain's ally:

"To side with England was natural enough to the overwhelming majority, BUT BY SIDING WITH ENGLAND TO SUPPORT RUSSIA ... SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE."

In his "Two Studies In Virtue" published in London in 1953, Christopher Sykes, the son of Sir Mark Sykes who negotiated the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'", on page 169, points out that as early as 1914-1915 the Zionists had planned the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in 1916-1917:

"In the first part of the war, Jewish influence in America tended towards neutrality coloured by hopes THAT GERMAN WOULD DESTROY THE ROMANOV EMPIRE. THIS JEWISH DISPOSITION WAS DESTINED TO HAVE RESULTS OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE IMPORTANCE."

In "David Lloyd George—The Official Biography", pages 272-274, Malcolm Thompson points out that when Russia's military strength was breaking down in 1916, it appeared possible to keep Russia in the war as an ally with the help of the "Russian Jews" only if Palestine was promised to them to do so.

"Russia was clearly breaking down. BUT THE RUSSIAN JEWS, WHO HAD HITHERTO BEEN PRO-GERMAN WERE STRONG SUPPORTERS OF ZIONISM, and an Allied declaration in favor of its aims might hold them on the side of the Entente. IT WOULD ALSO RALLY AMERICAN JEWRY, WHICH WAS SIMILARLY PRO-GERMAN."

Samuel Landman is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on February 7, 1936, page 33, as having stated:

"DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS OF THE WAR, IN 1916, WHEN THE DEFECTION OF RUSSIA WAS IMMINENT AND JEWISH OPINION GENERALLY WAS ANTI-RUSSIAN and had hopes that Germany if victorious would in certain circumstances give them Palestine, several attempts were made by the Allies to bring America into the War on their side. THESE ATTEMPTS WERE UNSUCCESSFUL."

David Lloyd George, in "The Truth About The Peace Treaties", published in London in 1938, Vol. 2, page 1121, described the difficulties created for Great Britain by the anti-Russian sentiment among Zionists from 1914 until the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in Russia in 1917:

"Quite naturally JEWISH SYMPATHIES WERE TO A GREAT EXTENT ANTI-RUSSIAN AND THEREFORE IN FAVOUR OF THE CENTRAL POWERS."

The eminent editor of "The Times" of London, H. Wickham Steed in his address before the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London on June 9, 1936, reported in "International Affairs" of London for September-October 1936, Vol. 15, No. 5, regarding the war situation in 1916 stated:

"There was the war situation. THE FRONT IN RUSSIA WAS CRUMBLING, AND IN THE UNITED STATES THE JEWS WERE VERY ANTI-ALLY, and it seemed that the idea of a national home might help to win support from that quarter for the Allies."

The Hon. Eric H. Louw, a Member of Parliament, in a speech before the South African Assembly in Capetown, South Africa on February 24, 1939, is quoted in "The Congressional Record" in Washington, D. C. on August 1, 1940, pages A 4719-4720, described Great Britain's "most critical hour" in 1916: (Hon. Eric H. Louw is today Foreign Minister of South Africa.)

"... The position became so acute that the British Government was obliged to do something in order to secure the support of the Jews. IT WAS DURING THE MOST CRITICAL HOUR OF THE WAR. What did they do? It came in the form of the Balfour declaration on Palestine ... It was necessary for England to enlist Jewish help. THE JEWS WERE AGAINST ENGLAND, BUT THE JEW WAS PREPARED TO GIVE HIS HELP TO THE ALLIED CAUSE FOR A PRICE, AND THE PRICE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAID WAS THE BALFOUR DECLARATION."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, a member of the House of Commons of the British Government, was quoted in "The Times" of London of June 15, 1922, page 8, as follows:

"The Balfour Declaration of 1917 WAS NOT A SPONTANEOUS ACT on the part of the Government."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, M.P. on another occasion was quoted in "The Jewish World" of London of May 11, 1922, page 3, as follows:

"Why the Balfour Declaration was ever made was one of the mysteries of modern politics. It was never approved by the House of Commons, never approved by a representative assembly in this country. IT WAS ENGINEERED BY THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION."

"The Morning Post" of London, on October 16, 1922, page 6, characterizes the so-called "Balfour Declaration" as suggestive of Zionist "blackmail":

"We have frequently complained of the atmosphere of intrigue and secrecy in which they worked, and we do not at all like the coincidence BETWEEN THE TIME OF DIRE BRITISH NECESSITY AND THE BALFOUR DECLARATION, A COINCIDENCE TOO SUGGESTIVE OF BLACKMAIL."

The Chairman of the Manchester Zionist Association, Mr. B. Hirsh is quoted in the "Manchester Guardian" of Manchester, England on November 18, 1943, page 4, as calling attention to the "low ebb" of the fortunes of war for Great Britain when the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" was made with the Zionists by Great Britain:

"THE PROMISE WAS MADE AT A TIME WHEN THE FORTUNES OF THE ALLIES WERE AT A LOW EBB, WHEN THE WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN DECIDED EITHER WAY ..."

In his biography of Lord Milner, "Alfred Lord Milner", published in London in 1958, John Evelyn Wrench on page 305 calls attention to Great Britain's difficulties in 1916:

"THE YEAR 1916 WAS AGAIN A PERIOD OF FURTHER DISASTERS FOR THE NATION, though from Milner's standpoint it was the turning of the tide."

Paul Goodman in his "The Jewish National Home", published in London in 1943, on page 30-31, stated:

"THE FACT THE WAR WENT BADLY FOR THE ALLIES, and that the United States of America were averse to any active participation in the conflict on either side ... It came to be recognized in London that the sympathies of the American Jews, WHOSE PRO-ALLIED SENTIMENTS WERE WITHHELD OWING TO THE BARBARITIES INFLICTED BY TZARIST RUSSIA UPON ITS JEWISH SUBJECTS, COULD BE WON IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOOK THE LEAD IN A PRO-JEWISH GESTURE ..."

Sir Winston Churchill, a Member of Parliament at the time, in "Parliamentary Debates", House of Commons, Great Britain, column 329, on July 4, 1922, is quoted there as having stated:

"Pledges and promises were made during the war, and ... they were made because IT WAS CONSIDERED THEY WOULD BE OF VALUE TO US IN OUR STRUGGLE TO WIN THE WAR. It was considered that the support the Jews could give us all over the world, AND PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES, AND ALSO IN RUSSIA, would be a definite palpable advantage."

The "Manchester Guardian" of December 4, 1943, page 4, quoted Mr. James A. Malcolm, who initiated and carried on the negotiations which resulted in the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'", which Rabbi Wise termed the "informal agreement with the British Government":

"... A GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT WAS CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, with the concurrence of our Allies, on the one part AND THE ZIONIST LEADERS IN LONDON on the other part."

The "Manchester Guardian" of December 4, 1943, page 4, further quoted Mr. James A. Malcolm, referring to the aforesaid October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'":

"THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WAS BUT THE WRITTEN CONFIRMATION OF THIS GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT WHICH WAS DISCUSSED AND DEBATED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS BY THE INTERESTED PARTIES. MR. BALFOUR, WHO MEANWHILE HAD BECOME FOREIGN SECRETARY, WAS THE OBVIOUS PERSON TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

Viscount Herbert Samuel, a leading English Zionist and the first High Commissioner for Palestine under the British Mandate of 1920, in his "Memoirs" published in London in 1945, page 119, stated:

"ALL THROUGH 1915 AND 1916 THE WAR HAD BEEN GOING BADLY."

Richard H. C. Crossman, a Zionist and a Member of the British Parliament, in "Palestine Mission—A Personal Record", published in New York in 1947, page 29, stated:

"One of the purposes of the British Government in issuing the Balfour Declaration had been TO WIN JEWISH SUPPORT AT A TIME WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS GOING BADLY."

David Lloyd George, Great Britain's Prime Minister in World War I, is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London on November 3, 1937, page 16, justifying the issuance of the so-called "Balfour Declaration" by Great Britain during the blackest hours of the war, as having stated:

"THE DECLARATION WAS ISSUED AT A TIME OF UNPARALLELED STRESS AND ANXIETY FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE ... It received the full assent of all the Allied Powers and of the United States."

In his "War Memoirs", Vol. 3, page 1676, David Lloyd George describes the course of the war for Great Britain in 1916 in these few words:

"THE ALLIED CAUSE WAS NOT PROSPERING."

David Lloyd George, in his "War Memoirs" published in London in 1934, Vol. 3, page 1676, describes German submarine success on the high seas as a justification for the October 1916 "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" with the Zionists in London:

"ON SEA THE SUBMARINE PERIL WAS AT ITS HEIGHT AND THE HEART OF OUR ADMIRALS AT ITS LOWEST."

David Lloyd George is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on October 31, 1930, page 22, as having stated:

"AT THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE WAR we were anxious to secure the goodwill of the Jewish Community throughout the world on the side of the Allies. The Balfour Declaration about Palestine was a gesture, not merely on our part but on the part of the Allies, TO SECURE THAT VALUABLE SUPPORT."

In his biography of David Lloyd George, "David Lloyd George" published in London in 1948, Malcolm Thompson, David Lloyd George's biographer, on page 257, describes how badly Great Britain was faring in the war when the October 1916 so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" was made:

"AS THE AUTUMN DREW ON THE FAILURE OF OUR MILITARY EFFORTS AND THE FUTILITY OF OUR STRATEGY OF ATTRITION, THE GROWING WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA AND THE SWIFT DWINDLING OF OUR FOOD SUPPLIES AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE, ALL COMBINED TO PRESENT A HOPELESS PICTURE IN WHICH NOTHING GAVE ANY PROMISE THAT WE WERE ADVANCING TOWARD VICTORY. TO SOME, THIS DARK OUTLOOK SUGGESTED THAT IT WAS TIME TO CALL OFF THE WAR."

General Christian Jan Smuts, a Member of the British War Cabinet in 1917, and an Ex-Premier of South Africa, was quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on October 31, 1930, page 22, as having stated:

"... The Balfour Declaration ... was intended to rally powerful Jewish influence for the Allied Cause AT THE DARKEST HOUR OF THE WAR."

Rabbi Stephen Wise and Jacob deHaas, in their "The Great Betrayal", page 8, quote General Smuts as having said the same about the so-called "Balfour Declaration":

"... Its intention was to obtain the powerful Jewish influence for the Allied cause AT THE DARKEST HOUR OF THE WAR."

Samuel Landman is quoted in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on November 29, 1935, page 31, as having stated:

"The Balfour Declaration was not given out of sentimental love of the Jewish people, but was actually a contract given to the Jewish people in exchange for certain political advantages to the Allies DURING THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE WAR YEARS."

In "Louis D. Brandeis", his biography of Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, Mr. Jacob deHaas recalled that Brandeis first impressed his Zionist views for the future of Palestine upon President Wilson in the first months after the outbreak of World War I in Europe in July 1914 and that Brandeis was able to get President Wilson to then discuss the future of Palestine with the British and French Ambassadors in Washington, on page 79 Mr. deHaas stated:

"EARLY IN THE FALL OF 1914 BRANDEIS ... DID NOT HESITATE TO APPROACH PRESIDENT WILSON, WHO SYMPATHIZED FULLY WITH BRANDEIS' ZIONIST VIEW, AND THEN PROCEEDED TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN WASHINGTON."

In "The Real Origin of the Balfour Declaration", published in London in 1946, page 11, Captain H. C. Head-Jenner confirmed that the October 1916 so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" was made one year before the issuance of so-called "Balfour Declaration":

"Further talks were held, at which Dr. Weizmann was present, all of which were held with the knowledge of Lord Hankey, at that time Secretary of the Cabinet. These resulted in an understanding, OR GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT, that Zionists should work for active Jewish sympathy and support for the Allied cause, especially in the United States, so as to bring about a radical pro-Ally tendency in that country, AND THAT THE BRITISH CABINET WOULD HELP THE JEWS TO GAIN PALESTINE IN RETURN FOR THIS."

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, father of the present Mayor of New York City, and the moving spirit in the so-called American Christian Palestine Committee, the most effective Zionist front in the United States, is quoted in "America and Palestine" published by the American Zionist Emergency Council, on page 93, as having stated the following to the United States Senate on March 1, 1944:

"Although it was issued in the name of the British Government, the Balfour Declaration was, as a matter of fact, a joint policy of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. BEFORE ITS OFFICIAL PUBLICATION IT WAS THE SUBJECT OF PROLONGED AND CORDIAL NEGOTIATION BETWEEN MR. WOODROW WILSON AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE, the respective heads of the two Governments."

The extent to which Brandeis was able to influence President Wilson on matters concerning the so-called "Balfour Declaration" is described in "The Jewish National Home" by Paul Goodman, on page 33:

"The beneficent influence exerted by the American Jews LED BY LOUIS D. BRANDEIS ... MANIFESTED ITSELF IN THE POLICY BY WHICH PRESIDENT WILSON ... APPROVED AND SUPPORTED THE BALFOUR DECLARATION."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann acknowledged the valuable support Brandeis gave to Zionist plans in his tribute to Brandeis which appeared in the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, page 46:

"The Zionist leaders received valuable support from the United States, WHERE THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT HAD MADE GREAT STRIDES UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BRANDEIS ..."

Christopher Hugh Sykes, the son of Sir Mark Sykes, the Assistant Secretary of the British War Cabinet which negotiated the October 1916 so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" between Zionists and Great Britain, advances in his "Two Studies in Virtue" on page 183, the generally understood explanation of the powerful influence exerted over President Wilson by Brandeis:

"... Sykes (was told in 1916) of a very curious and powerful influence which Zionists could exert. One of President Wilson's closest advisers and friends was Justice Louis D. Brandeis, a Jew with the passionate Zionist faith of a recent convert. It was believed, with what if any degree of truth it would be hard to say, that Wilson was attached to Brandeis by ties of peculiar hardness, because, so the story ran, in his earlier days the future President had been saved by this man from appearing in a damaging law-suit. It was said that Brandeis was regarded by Wilson as the man to whom he owed his career."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the uncrowned king of the Zionist dynasty in the United States, in "The New Palestine" of New York, of October 28, 1927, Vol. 13, No. 11, corroborated Senator Wagner's statement to the United States Senate:

"If President Wilson had not been ready to give explicit assent to the terms of the Balfour Declaration, IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE."

Senator Wagner's statement to the United States Senate is corroborated again in the Zionist London publication "World Jewry", in its November 2, 1934 issue, page 635, where Mr. Jacob deHaas of New York, the close collaborator of Rabbi Wise, is quoted as follows:

"... THE DECLARATION WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ISSUED IF THE ACT HAD NOT HAD THE ENCOURAGEMENT, SUPPORT AND APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON."

In "The New Palestine" of November 11, 1927, Volume 13, No. 13, Rabbi Wise is quoted on President Wilson's support:

"Great Britain would never have issued the Balfour Declaration, IF SOME OF US IN AMERICA STANDING AT WILSON'S SIDE HAD NOT MOVED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO SEE THE FITNESS OF MAKING AN INFORMAL AGREEMENT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WITHOUT WHICH THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN UTTERED."

In "Challenging Years—The Autobiography of Stephen Wise", Rabbi Wise stated on page 39:

"IF THE PRESIDENT HAD NOT BEEN READY TO GIVE EXPLICIT ASSENT TO THE TERMS OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION, IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE."

Jacob deHaas had first-hand knowledge of the part President Wilson played in the issuance of the so-called "Balfour Declaration" and is quoted as follows in "The Jewish Chronicle" of London on May 22, 1936, page 44:

"... THE BALFOUR DECLARATION WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ISSUED WITHOUT THE CONSENT AND APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON ..."

The security and survival of the United States as a sovereign nation are endangered as the direct consequence of an existing so-called "necessarily secret 'gentlemen's agreement'" between Zionist leaders in the United States and leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties in fierce competition with each other since 1912 for the political victories at the polls assured by Zionist support for their respective candidates for political office in election years. This situation is a more ominous threat to the security and survival of the nation than appears on the surface. This demands serious consideration by the nation before it is too late to do anything to eliminate this ever-present danger without resorting to war.

(more to follow as soon as possible)

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